Early Pioneers-Jewish Population-Relation of Church and Synagogue-Liberal Jews-The Promising Out Look.

By Dr. A. S. Isaacs in American Magazine. The traveler abroad who is at all familiar with history will find sad associations connected with the Jews throughout Europe. There is scarcely a city of note in which in olden days they were not expelled, after being first plundered and outraged; hardly a king or prince of any prominence who regarded "his Jews" in any other light than that of his chattel; not a land whose statute books did not abound with the cruelest and most odious discriminations against the

Jewish people. The mediaval atmosphere-it would almost appear, judging from Russia and Roumania, that the dark ages have not wholly passed-has left its impress upon the Jew and his surroundings. Up to recent decades, proscribed as an alien and restricted in his choice of trade and profession save at the cost of his traditional faith, the amount of social and political disability he has had to endure has not paralyzed his energy, it is true, but has checked his development to a large degree. The new light that has dawned after a century of patient waiting gives him more hope, even in lands where his fathers were religiously tapped by rulers and statesmen to provide coin

for the realm.

But the possession of equal rights cannot make him forget the past. The little cemetery, often within the heart of a German town, which contains the remains of his martyred sires; the old synthesis. agogue, with its low windows and quaint architecture, that served as fortress as well as house of worship when the mob stormed at its gates; the hymns recited on certain occasions, which were written in those centuries of martyrdom-these recall the past, if every musty chronicle with its fatal records of crime against his race were blotted from existence. He knows that only a few centuries ago the bell that strikes the hour from the Dom was the signal for onslaught. The stream flowing so smoothly, the sloping hills, the peaceful valley, each had a different tale to tell when the Jew was hunted from towa to town. And the ivy-clad castle, so picturesque in the moonlight—which seems to breaths of love and room. his race were blotted from existence. He which seems to breathe of love and ro-mance—ah! it sounds a harsher note to those who knew the practices of "robber barons" and their associates, when the Jewish home and private sanctity were never secure from knightly violence.

THE JEW IN AMERICA
has a different environment. He looks
ahead and around; he cannot look back.
There is little Jewish history to record in
connection with Hebrews in the United
States. A few months ago the suggestion
was made that American Israelities commemorate the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of America by publishing a memorial history of the Jews of Amer-ica. It was favorably commented on at the time, and may be undertaken in ear-nest; but such a history will be incom-parably tame—it will be but a record of the settlements in the different colonies prior to the revolution, a story of private enterprise in various fields. It will be uneventful, spiritless, uninteresting—contrasted with the history of the Jews in a German principality, which can point to the stake, the cell, the harsh American record will be but a chain of successive emigrations from the West Indies, and from England, Holland, and other nations of the Old World. It will tell of the gradual growth of the commu-nity with that of its adopted country. It will reveal no peculiar features; its sta-tistics will keep pace with those of other denominations, Catholic and Protestant, that flourish on the American soil.

At the first glance, then, the history of the Jews in America is disappointing. There is not a single massacre to recount; not one instance of Jews being led to the stake on the charge of slaughtering Christian children for Passover, no diverting incidents like Jews having their teeth pulled out to gratify a president, or their scrolls of the law burnt, or their synagogues despoiled, or an entire con-gregation being ordered to dance to death, as happened at peaceful Nordhau-sen only a few hundred years ago. What an absurd state of affairs for an amateur historian! How can he describe the sub-ject with any pretence to dignity! Where are his flowing periods, his wealth of il-lustrations, his historic parallels, his pen pictures of noted men, his sketches of

stirring events, wreathed in battle smoke? The real growth of the Jews in the United States is of recent date. The German revolution of 1848-9 was the pivotal point—almost contemporaneous with the Irish famine of 1846-7, which landed hundreds of thousands of Irish immigrants on these shores. In the German landslide to America, the Hebrew shared, and soon those of German nationality outnumbered the small but select body of coreligionists who could point with pardonable pride to a family residence here of nearly two centuries. The original Jewish settlers belonged to the Sephardic branch, of Spanish and Portuguese lineage. They rapidly American-ized themselves in manners, dress and character, while remaining inflexible in their attachment to the traditional forms their attachment to the traditional forms and usages of the synagogue. They soon took an active part in the affairs of their time, hampered somewhat by local restrictions. Flourishing communities sprang up in the south and east—New York, Savannah, Newport, Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston can point to their old congregations. Chief Justice C. P. Daly has begun a history of the Jews in America, written in a genial spirit and abounding in interesting information. America, written in a genial spirit and abounding in interesting information. Some scattered essays have been published from time to time on the subject, but the complete history of Judaism is a task still to be undertaken. The early pioneers among the Jews of America numbered men and women of note in their day; but their influence was limited, and certainly the names of no great scholars poets scientists atc. have come scholars, poets, scientists, etc., have come down thence. They counted, however, merchants of wealth and probity. Some of Newport's inhabitants in stately colonial days left their permanent impress upon the town, and the name of Touro will always be regarded with pride. Like will always be regarded with pride. Like
Julius Hallgarten, who when he died a
few years ago, in his bequests to benevolent and educational institution without
regard to creed, thought of the colored
geople, so Touro gave his benefactions
to all classes, Jew and Gentile alike. The
pity of Newport preserves his memory
as well as his ashes. In 1845
THE TOTAL JEWISH POPULATION

THE TOTAL JEWISH POPULATION
of the United States did not probably exceed, if it equalled, 50,000. To-day it has reached 500,000. New streams of emigration from Europe have succeeded the German contingent of thirty years ago. Hungary, Russia, Roumania, keep pouring their thousands of all characters and conditions. The German brought with him energy, skill, economy, endurance. He did not long remain in the Atlantic cities, but pushed west. He was a pioneer in California and amassed wealth in San Francisco. He started a small store in the suburbs, waited his opportunity, insreased his goods, transferred his busi-

The Cross and Crown of the Jewish People—
Factors of Religion and Trade.

THE HEBREW IN AMERICA.

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The commerce. Dissatisfied with the limited field in the west, he drifts towards the east again, and soon swells the list of

limited field in the west, he drifts towards the east again, and soon swells the list of New York's millionaires. The qualities which male him successful were not peculiar to the Hebrew. The same story is generally repeated in each instance of a rise from lowly beginnings to local or national fame.

The prominence of the German element in American Judaism was maintained by the settlement of German rabbis of established reputation, who preached in German, which became the language of the synagogue. The last decade, however, has witnessed a general call for sermons in English, even for what were deemed German congregations. The younger generation is American to the core; and it is hardly possible that the German influence will be so paramount that the general public will hereafter assume every Jew to be a German

amount that the general public will hereafter assume every Jew to be a German
and every German a Jew.

For some years before 1883 there had
been a gradual increase in the number of
Russian Jews. The persecutions in that
year caused a startling exodus, and since that date there has been a steady flow from the lands of the Czar, as well as from Roumania and Hungary, to the ex-tent of about 15,000 yearly. Attempts have been made to begin agricultural work for the newcomers; few of the colo-nies started prove successful, because the settlers are usually handicapped by want of means and the requisite preparatory knowledge. When the proper agencies have been established to divert the stream of immigrants from the large cities, and organize on a systematic plan agricultural school; and colonies, a powerful impetus will be given to Jewish levelopment. The

OROWTH OF AMERICAN JUDAISM s not to be measured by mere statistics. The stately synagogues in the chief cities, that vie with the places of worship of other creeds; the institutions for charity and education, or phan asylums, hospitals, homes for the aged, industrial schools, tell of a genuine growth. New York Judaism can boast of a chain of institutions account the second control of the second tions second to none in the world—the Mount Smai hospital, the Hebrew orphan Mount Sinai hospital, the Hebrew orphan asylum, on a commanding height over-looking the Hudson; the Monteliore home for incurables, the home for aged, the united Hebrew charities, the Hebrew technical institute, the Hebrew free school, with 2.500 children in its classes, industrial normal and kindergarten.

The Mount Sinia hospital is unsectar-The Mount Sinia hospital is unsectarian; the Montehore home, when its new editice is erected, will admit a percentage of non-Israelites. In the success of the Hebrew technical institute, where one hundred boys of needy parents are taught the science of eye and hand, and graduated as skilled artisans, the new education is recognized. Philadelphia Israel can point to a goodly number of well equipped institutions. Chicago has well equipped institutions. Chicago has its Michael Reese hospital; Cleveland, its orphan asylum and home for the aged; New Orleans, its widows' and orphans' home; San Francisco, its orphan asylum; Baltimore, its Jewish hospital; Cincinnati has its Hebrew union college, whose graduates fill positions of trust throughout the country.

The attractive home for the aged at The attractive home for the aged at Yonkers is public testimony to the benevolent workings of the order of Benai Berith. The Aguilar free library is a recent addition to the charities of New York, owing to its inception to Jewish young men. The Maimonides library, under the auspices of the Benai Berith, of New York, will challenge comparison with libraries older and better endowed. Jewish young men are on the teaching Jewish young men are on the teaching staff of John Hopkins university, the university of Penusylvania, Columbia college, New York university, the College of New York, and other institutions of learning throughout the country. of learning throughout the country

In literature, it must frankly be confessed, the growth has not been satisfac-tory. Attempts have been made to de-velop a higher taste, but they were sporadic. There exists no publication society, but few weeklies of any literary ment. no general magazine or quarterly of wide circulation. It is likely within the next few years, now that there are severa American-trained young men in university positions, there will be a revival in this field. Among the rabbis in America, too, are men of recognized ability, who are abundantly equipped to appear more often in print. Within the past two years, the published works of the Rev. Dr. Jastrow (Talmudic Dictionary), the Rev. Dr. Szold (Book of Job), and Prof. Dr. Mielziner (Jewish Marriage Laws), have been favorably noticed in the press.

It is not to be denied that the rapid in-crease in the Jewish population has its crease in the Jewish population has its dangers. The diverse elements—particularly the infusion of emigrants fresh from European bondage—add to the difficulty of the situation. So heterogeneous is the population, English, German, Dutch, Russian. Roumanion, Hungarian, etc., that the production of an American type seems retarded. But I hardly think that

THE JEWISH OUTLOOK is less hopeful than that of the coun try in general under the play of similar conditions. The children of the immigrant soon become Americanized. There is now a large contingent of Americanborn Hebrews who will maintain their preponderance, and gradually form a homogeneous mass. Against them the tide of foreign immigration will strike in vain. The period of American supremacy has begun, and it is not too soon.

Time was when the Israelite was ex-clusively associated with certain trades. Oppressive laws had restricted him in his choice of occupation. He could not his choice of occupation. He could not own land or enter the professions. The charge, then, that the Jews are traders rather than producers is not without its basis of truth. Happily the reproach is being rolled away in America and in all lands where emancipation prevails. In our own country the Jew follows every pursuit. He is not banker or trader only: he is manufacturer, farmer, mechanic, lawyer, scientist, painter, college pro-fessor, physician, engraver, civil engi-neer, architect, inventor. His powers have free vent, and the results compare favorably with the exhibit made by men of other deno minations. He is not boast ful and claims no more than is justly hi

A recent writer in the Westminster Review, in an article on "The Roman Church and the American Republic," church and the American Republic, refers to the great spectacie which that church presents in America of assimilating to novel conditions and adapting its spirit and usages to the American idea. The same forces are at work in American Judaism, although modified by the circumstance that the Jewish congregations and the same than the same transfer and t tions are independent bodies, and there exists no hierarchy or synagogue government. Each synagogue is a law to itself. The adaptability of Judaism is an element of growth. In every fresh settlement of the race, the Jew manages to assimilate to the new conditions. He is at home wherever freedom and progress are at work.

His dispersion has been a powerful stimulus to his activity, and given him a strength that has defied time and circumstance. The poor, footsore emigrant, greeted with scorn and obloquy, has his compensation in his descendants, who belongs to the aristooracy of wealth, culture and position. Will America influence its Jewish population, as undeniably it has been influenced in other lands? The American spirit is already at work, but not in Jewry only: all creeds feel the effect of American conditions. The foreigner arrives here with his traditional stock of usages—good, bad and indiffer-

ent—his lares and penates, from insignificant towns abroad. These soon lose their interest and importance as he acquires wealth and an American culture.

quires wealth and an American culture. The second generation regards them with coldness; the third is almost ignorant of their meaning.

The past few decades have witnessed rapid changes in American Judaism. There has been a rattling of old armor, and a good deal of ancient scaffolding has fallen to pieces. The essentials of Judaism, however, are still untouched; upon the whole, there is a more intelligent spirit manifested than ever before. Naturally the Hebrew is influenced by prevalent tendencies of the age, and his spokesmen in pulpit, platform and press can be as liberal and defiant as their competitors. Occasionally, it must be conpetitors. Occasionally, it must be con-fessed, these utterances lack insight and spiritual grasp, for which no prodigality of liberalism will atone. They hover dangerously near the chasm of agnosticism, and would resolve Judaism into a flabby and nerveless morality, without history, prophecy, law, or a lawmaker. Such men are but apostles of reaction their extreme radicalism soon evaporates.

cannot be omitted. It is the kindly relations which exist between church and synagogue. In crossing the Atlantic a few years ago, I had a Catholic priest as companion. We chatted often about our respective religions and often about our respective religions and showed the best points of each. On parting I said to him, "I shall certainly never decry the Catholic; do you think kindly of the Jew as well." It is intercourse alone which promotes the genial temper. If the chief rabbi had invited Torquemada to a game of whist, there might have been no expulsion of the Jews from Spain. The fact, then, that here in America, Christian and Jewish ministers frequently interchange pulpits ministers frequently interchange pulpits indicates the American influence. When an Episcopal church in this city was burnt, the Temple Emanual was tendered for the use of the congregation. The offer was accepted, and n a Sunday was presented the novel sight of the Rev. shipping in the temple above, while, in the school rooms below, the religious classes of Dr. Gottheil's temple were re-ceiving their usual instruction. When the Cincinnati university was partly de-stroyed by fire, the Hebrew Union col-lege was placed at the disposal of the faculty and students. Frequent instances have occurred of synagogues being offered to Christian societies that were unable to worship in their own edifices. Upon Thanksgiving day, Christian preachers are often invited to occupy the synagogue pulpit—a joint service of Jew, Protestant and Catholic was held a few years ago in a western town on such a holiday. There seems to be a special sympathy shown the Unitarians on the part of progressive Israelites, and rabbis in their individual capacity, have attendin their individual capacity have attended meetings of the Free Religious association and love-feasts of the Unitarians. America is affording a broader field for the fellowship of seets than humanity has yet witnessed. The Israelite shares in the good work; his pulse is quickened by the atmosphere. I believe that here it is the spiritual, not the materialistic, forces which are the more powerful. Brain, not steel, spanned the East river with the Brooklyn bridge. Under these continued influences, Juda-ism is likely to attain a breadth and strength hitherto unknown. It will make progress as a religion of humanity for humanity. Its texts: "Love thy neighbor as thyself," "Love ye the stranger," cannot be outgrown. And the Jew, if he be true to himself, his faith and his history, will prove as powerful a factor in the world of American religion as he has become in the world of Ameri-

IMPIETIES.

Teacher—My dear little fellow, why was the Sabbath day instituted? Boy—To give pa a chance to change his shirt. The following advertisement appeared re-

ently in a Liverpool daily pape who loves Christ wishes to meet a gentleman who loves him, too." "Johnny, my son, do you know you broke the Sabbath," said Johnny's mamma, sadly, "Thank heaven!" retorted Johnny, veh-mently, "Why, John, what do you mean?"

mently. "Why, John, what do you mean?"
"I'm glad the old thing is broke; I don't like
the Sabbath." "I sin't afraid of lightning any more. God

sends the lightning, and God wouldn't hurt me; he only sends it to take away the bad air.' The little one's brother who was of a practical turn of mind, remarked, "I wan you to understand that God is pretty careless sometimes."

"You were quite attentive to the sermon this morning, husband dear." "Quite so, yes." "Which part of the discourse did you think reflected the most human nature?" "The sotto voce part, by all means." "What part was that?" "Why, the part where he said 'Darn that fly."

"Grandpa," said a little Harlem boy, look ing up from his Sunday school lesson, "whatare the wages of sin?" "The wages of sin in these days," replied the old man earnestly "depend upon circumstances and man's opportunities and business capacity. But they run up in to the thousands, my boy—run up into the thousands."

into the thousands."

"Do you swear?" asked a ministerial looking man of a sailor on the dock. "Partly often." was the reply. "Drink?" "-m-yes. I git dry onct in a while." "Gamble!" "When th' v'yage's over I shake a few dices." "Chew tobacco?" "Look here, shipmate, ain't you gettin' kind'r cur'ous?" "Answer me that; do you chew tobacco?" "Wa'al, yes, I do." "Gimme a chew, will you?"

Tom a chit of four summers, was anxious

yes, I do." "Gimme a chew. will you?"

Tom a chit of four summers, was anxious for a baby brother. His father, a minister. had taught him that it was his duty to pray for what he wanted. Going to his father with a very sober face, he said: "Papa, do you suppose if I prayed to God right along that He would send me a baby brother?" "Perhaps so," said papa, "but why do you ask?" "Oh, because," replied he, "I have been praying off and on this good while and it don't seem to do any good."

A elersyman sought to lead a congregation

it don't seem to do any good."

A clersyman sought to lead a congregation of children to see that the wearing of a uniform was a mark of distinction, making the individual easily recognized, and involving responsibilities. "You see a man walking very erect, dressed in a red and green coatwho is he?" "A soldier, sir." "Right, You see a man wearing a sort of helmet, and dressed in blue—who is he?" "A policeman. sir." "Right again." Then the preacher braced himself up to sketch a parson. "You see a man dressed in a black coat and wearing a stiff white collar—who is he?" "A masher, sir," was the triumphant rejoinder. White in Val Verde county. Tex., in the

masher, sir," was the triumphant rejoinder.

While in Val Verde county, Tex., in the summer of 1886 investigating some land titles, I attended a camp meeting. The minister who presided invited those who wished to be prayed for to occupy the front seats. A green-looking young "knight of the lariat," among others, made his way to the front. He was taken in charge by one of the deacons, who thus addressed him: "Now, my dear young friend. don't you love Jesus; Jesus who died that you might live forever in the world beyond; don't you love him?" "Wa-al," was the answer, "I've hearn tell on him, an' I guess I hain't got nuthin' agin' on him, an' I guess 1 hain't got nuthin' agin

An Inducement to Early Marriage Harper's Magazine: Constance is very young, but she is also better worth quoting than most grown people. Her envy was somewhat aroused by the fact that a wedding was about to take place in the family of her little playmate, and that the playmate thereby had the advantage

the playmate thereby had the advantage of her; so she remarked very complacently, to her little friend's mamma:

"Mrs. —, did you know that I was engaged to be married?"

"Why, no, Conny. Is that so?"

"Yes, ma'am; I'm engaged to Fitz Ward" (small boy of her acquaintance).

"He doesn't know it, but I've got to explain it to him."

"Well, Conny, do you expect to be married soon?"

"Well, I hope so. The fact is, I'm tired of being spanked, and I think we'll be married pretty soon."

Richard Mansfield's traveling season begins at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, October 2, under the management of E. D. Prica.

INCIDENTS OF MATRIMONY.

A Promising Bride Who Composed Her Wedding March.

AN INDUCEMENT TO MARRIAGE.

A Tombstone for a Marriage Fee-Meaning Yes, She Answered No-A Startling Wedding Occurrence.

Meaning "Yes," She Answered "No." We stood there at the garden gate; The moon and the stars were shining

bright;
I knew it must be very late,
But still he would not say good night.
He held my band in his and said,
"'Tis growing late, but e'er I go
Give me your answer now," he plead,
"Will you be mine, love, yes, or no?"

His dark brown eyes looked into mine;
So full of love they seemed to be;
My heart beat wildly, but no sign
I gave that he could see
I loved him—yes, I loved him well;
His pleading words had thrilled me so,
Yet why it was I cannot tell,
Instead of yes I answered no.

'Tis three long years since then, and he is married now, they say, and—well, I wonder if he thinks of me White he's so happy, as they tell; And does his mem'ry e'er recall That summer night so long ago. When standing by the garden wall, And meaning yes I answered no.

Marriage as a Partnership. Marriage is still only too often a bargain, but at least it is no longer an en-tirely one-sided bargain. It is tending toward the only true ideal of lifelong toward the only true ideal of lifelong companionship—a partnership on equal terms, with equal give-and-take on both sides. Women no longer feel bound to render that implicit obedience which was considered de rigueur in our greatgrandmothers' days, and men no longer universally demand it. Husbands, moreover, are beginning to learn that their prime duty is not "to look after" their their wives. The very sentence is indicative of the most ghastly misapprehension of the whole idea of matrimony. The general feeling of society condemns a man who lives to rule his wife on the same principles as a Pasha rules his harem. And indeed the whole scheme of modern life makes it practically impos-sible for him to do so. A married woman enjoys as a rule complete liberty during the lifelong day, and even at night it is frequently impossible for a busy man to escort his wife. Thus everything turns on the relations between the married couple, If a girl is really in love with the man she marries, she may be trusted with any amount of subsequent freedom. If not, not; and therefore we say that the injudicious and worldly parents who are responsible for the great majority of illassorted unions are also responsible for the many evil results which are to be seen in society at this day. For it is a fact that rows of English girls are as much forced into marriage as the French girl, whose husband is selected while she is yet in her convent. Not by main force, no—but by the whole tone of her educa-tion, by the exaggerated fear of being an old maid, by the obvious necessity of making way for a younger sister, by the persistent scheming of her parents, and by her own longing for cmancipation. For marriage undoubtedly does mean emancipation to most women; and it is emancipation to most women; and it is precisely those who look forward to it most who are likely to make the worst use of it.

The Butcher Won the Girl.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—Deputy County Clerk Groom was sitting in the office of the old cuty hall yesterday, smoking an after dinner cigar, when two ladies entered the room and glanced mournfully around. They hesitated, and were about to retreat, when the older of the two cleared her threat and in inches the two cleared her throat and in jerky tones inquired if Judge Murphy was at

"He is engaged at present," replied Clerk Groom, as he carefully placed his cigar aside and advanced toward the

"This young lady, te-he-he, wants to get married, and she is in a hurry about

it, too."

"I will see if the judge is at leisure,"
answered the clerk. "But where is the
groom?" he added, noticing that the
ladies were without an escort. "Oh, he's out at the new city hall pro-curing the license," replied the bride, taking part for the first time in the conversation.

The bride, Fraces Augustine, a belle of Santa Cruz, was attired in a neat fitting suit of blue, and wore a hat with the same colored trimmings. A few minutes later a telephone message was received from the new city hall that the groom was hurrying down with the needed license. In the meantime a message was sent after Judge Murphy, and, while they were waiting for his arrival, Mrs. Ella Jojou, who acted as escort to the bride, imparted the secret of the

hasty marriage.

"You see, Miss Augustine was engaged to be married to Sigmond Hoager, a wealthy merchant of Santa Cruz, but she never loved him. He was too old, and, moreover, the match was made by her parents. The young lady did not have much to say in the matter, for her relations took entire charge of the court-

ship."
"I pity her," interrupted Groom, "and if there is any way I can assist in the matter just let me know and I will be too

happy to oblige her."

"Thank you for the deep interest you betray," said Mrs. Jojou, while the bride watched the door for the coming of the groom. "Miss Augustine came here two weeks ago to visit some friends." said the speaker, resuming the narrative, "and formed the acquaintance of Thomas Cornell, a butcher, but still an estimable young man. They became engaged, and, just think, this morning Miss Augustine received word that Hoager and her parents were coming up on the afternoon train. Of course, it meant that the poor girl was to marry Hoager, and against this she rebelled. Mr. Cornell was informed of this fact and now they will be married before the train arrives. Won't that be just too tine?" she concluded.

"Too fine for anything." answered Groom, who went out in search of Judge Murphy. His Honor was found in his chambers, and being informed that his services were required to assist Cupid in getting two of his victims out of a fix, he kindly consented to do his share of the work as soon as the groom arrived. A few minutes later Cornell appeared, out of breath, but triumphantly holding the marriage license over his head. His marriage license over his head. His clothes were all spattered with mud, and clothes were all spattered with mud, and there was a suspicion of a few grease spots on his coat sleeves. Clerk Groom ushered the party into the judge's chambers, and then modestly retired, expecting that he would be invited to witness the ceremony. Assistant District Attorney Joseph Quirk happened along just at that moment, and he installed himself in a front seat, nearest the judge. The in a front seat, nearest the judge. The bride and groom stood up in front of the desk and in a few minutes were declared to be beyond the reach of Hoager and the other relatives who were expecting to attend a different marriage ceremony later on.

Sold a Tombstone to Get Married. Boston Globe: There is a little lady on the Back Bay who was a widow only a few years ago, but who now manages with consummate grace one of the finest establishments in the city and the richest sort of a devoted husband. For some time she bestowed her affections upon her first husband, who died two years after marriage. She purchased a magnificent lot in the most aristocratic ceme-

later on.

tery of the neighborhood and erected a marble monument. She had little idea of the cost of burial

see and little idea of the cost of burial accessories and when the bills came in the widow found herself sorely pressed to meet them. But she paid them all without regret. Finding herself in straitened circumstances, however, this enterprising woman cast about in her mind how to raise more money. She finally decided to have the body of her husband removed to a small cemetery and sell her lot and the costly monument. This she lot and the costly monument. This she did and with the proceeds betook her to a fashionable summer resort, where she succeeded in securing a second husband who is numbered among Boston's most

successful bankers. The marriage occurred a little more than a year ago, and a few days since a leading Boston monument maker re-ceived an order for a costly tombstone to be sent to a distant city.

The wife had remained true to her first

Composed Her Own Wedding March. New York Journal: The wedding of Miss Louise Arnheim and Mr. Trafton Kent, which was celebrated on Thursday morning, brought quite a number quite a number of fashionable young people into number of fashionable young people into town. Miss Arnheim was married at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Henry Kelton, on Washington avenue. The Rev. Rawdon Percy, of Quebec, officiated, and at present the young couple are at the Thousand Islands enjoying their honeymoon. The bride, who is a very pretty girl of the blonde type, has been educated abroad and is a finished musician. She abroad and is a finished musician. She composed the music for her own wedding march, which was played on the violin and piano by her sisters, Miss Elementine and Miss Aida Arnheim.

A Bridegroom in Jail.

New York, August 20.—There was a big wedding feast, a crowd of guests, and a very pretty and happy bride in Fairview, Bergen county, N. J., to-night. The feast was given by Squire Jerole man's 18-year-old daughter Ella. The groom was to be George E. Hastings, of Paterson, a son of Arthur Hastings, an engraver. The wedding was to have taken place at 8 o'clock, but there was some delay in the arrival of the minister. While everyone waited a carriage drove up on a gallop, and the guests, crowding around to welcome the dominee, saw Justice of the Peace George B. Lenion, Justice of the Peace George B. Lemon, and Detective Albert Magie, of Paterson, alight instead. The detective had a warrant for Hastings' arrest, and served it without more ado. By the time he should have been well married the groom was behind the bars in Paterson jail. The charge against him was of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Hastings was a young man of rapid proclivities, with no regular means of support, and had evidently been anxious to rival "Banker" Ives. He bought a \$250 piano from Specker Brothers, on which he paid \$28 in a check on the First National bank, and arranged to pay the balance in installments. It proved that he had no account in the bank, and that the check was worthless. In the same mancheck was worthless. In the same man-ner he bought \$300 worth of furniture from Fagan & Co., of Paterson, \$75 worth of crockery and glassware from James R. Hodges, and several hundred dollars worth of other things from other dealers, giving bogus checks in part payment. All of these parties to-day removed their goods as soon as they discovered that the checks were worthless. Rev. Mr. Russell, of Paterson, had been engaged to perform the ceremony, but at the last moment declined on hearing that Hastings was a minor. But for this the wedding would have been over by the time the officers arrived. Squire Jeroleman followed his prospective sonin-law to Paterson, and got Garrett Nymwiegan to go his bail, but Recorder Greaves, who issued the warrant, could not be found, and so Hastings remained in jail. On the way over Hastings told the officers confidentially that he had quietly married the girl some weeks ago, and that to-night's ceremony was to be only a matter of form. But the story is not ter coolly, but the bride was overcome by a combination of shame, grief, and anger. The wedding guests quietly took

their leave and the wedding feast remained untouched. Married on a Railroad Train.

TOLEDO, O., August 21.—On the Balti-more & Ohio train, which left Chicago last Friday, a farmer named Newman Whittaker was married to Mrs. Nancy Russell by Elder Ichabod S. Jones, all of Wolf Lake, Ind. A license was obtained at Albion, Noble county, Ind., Saturday, and the parties were married at noon between Albion and Avilla on the train in the presence of a carload of passengers and twelve friends, who made up the bridal party. Congratulations and kisses were abundant and the bride's cake was passed to the party and pas sengers. The wedding party left the train at Defianse, O.

Startling Wedding Occurence.

A wedding party which was reveling in a restaurant at St. Mande, says a Paris correspondent, had a terrible fright. The bride and bridegroom, tradespeople in the bride and bridegroom, tradespeople in the neighborhood, were, after a good dinner, waltzing and polkaing with their relatives and friends. Midnight was fast approaching, and the fun as is usual at this sort of entertainment, was of a most lively, not to say boisterous, kind, when suddenly a flower girl made her appearance and offered because for when suddenly a flower girl made her appearance and offered bouquets for sale. The ladies and gentlemen of the company, taken with her winning ways, eagerly bought up her nosegays, and at last the girl walked up to the happy couple to present to them as everyone imagined, the prettiest bouquet of the lot. What was the consternation of the bystanders when the young woman, by a rapid movement, drew a vial from her a rapid movement, drew a vial from her basket and threw its contents into the faces of the newly married pair. roars of laughter gave place to shrill screams. The bridesmaids fainted and their attendant swains, with horror and dismay depicted on their countenances, strove to bring them round. The bride and bridegroom, surrounded by their parents and the elders of the party, fancied that their last hours had come, and, believing that they were irretrieva-bly disfigured, opened and shut their eyes to find out if they had been bereft of sight. A few of the hangers-on, rushing up to the flower-girl who had converted all their enjoyment and festivity into anguish and mourning, held her fast pending the arrival of the police. In a few moment, the bride's father, coming up, took the girl into a corner, and learned from her lips that she had been for three years the mistress of his new son-in-law; that their intimacy had been productive of the usual result, and, in short, that she had been basely deserted by her lover. Such was her story. In the meantime a doctor who had been hastily summoned pronounced that the "vitriol" was the most innocent of liquids. The flower-girl surprised and much put out, declared that she had bought it at a chemist's shop hard by. A policeman was immediately dispatched to the shop in question, but soon ascertained that the woman had merely been supplied with tinted water, as her manner was so strange that it had aroused suspicion.

Loved the Photograph

DELAWARE, O., August 20.—The unexpected and rather romantic marriage of a prominent young man of this city is the sensational talk of the town. The groom is Edward G. Lybrand, seion of one of Delaware's wealthiest families and son of Samuel Lybrand, president of the Delaware chair company. The bride was Miss Pauline Carr, a petite, beautiful and intellectual young lady, daughter of a prominent contractor of Washington, D. C. The marriage terminated a love at first sight and six months' courtship. The bride, who is just

eighteen years of age, was a pupil at the convent of the visit thon, Baltimore, Md., where Miss Nellie Lybrand, cousin of the groom, also attended school. Among the photographs in Miss Nellie's collection was one of her tall and rather distinguished-looking cousin Edward. Miss Carr was at once captivated by the photograph, and so acknowledged. During the school term at the Visitation frequent gazing at the photo but strengthened Miss Carr's admiration, and when at the end of the miration, and when at the end of the year, July 1, she was invited to Dela-ware as the guest of Miss Snyder, an-other class-mate, she accepted. Her friend is the daughter of Edward Snyder, a prominent miller of Edward Snyder, a prominent miller of this city, and
moves in the first society. The arrival of
the young girls was quietly followed by
an introduction between Miss Carr and
Mr. Lybrand. A personal acquaintance
seems to have kindled an instantaneous
admiration between the young people.
The residences of Mr. Lybrand and Mr.
Snyder were only across the street, and The residences of Mr. Lybrand and Mr. Snyder were only across the street, and the lovers met frequently, and yet carried on their courtship so quietly that no one suspected a betrothal. On Saturday last Miss Carr packed her trunk ostensibly to return to Washington. At the depot she was joined by her lover and the two hurried away to Columbus. Here a marriage license was procured and the services of Dr. Washington soon made them man and wife. They remained at the capital until last night, and are now at home in this city, receiving the conat home in this city, receiving the con-gratulations of friends.

Betrothal of a Rothschild Girl. Loudon Truth: The marriage of Mile. Helen Betty de Rothschild with Baron Stephen Gustavus van de Harr were published in Paris last week. The bride has a fortune of £0,000,000, which will be greatly increased at the death of her mother, so she is decidedly a catch for her Belgian bridegroom, who has no for-

A Strange Wedding.

A Strange Wedding.

A woman who was well known in the demi-monde, both in Paris and in the provinces, took a fancy to a man called the "champion skeleton," who was exhibiting himself with a giant in a local fair. The marriage ceremony was of the first class order. The "atomy" and his bride came out in gorgeous apparel, and were accompanied to the altar by all the montebacks of the fair, including the giant, the lovely Circassians, the manager of the waxworks, and sians, the manager of the waxworks, and the "artists" of the various itinerant temples of Thespis and Thalia. The bride, an interesting woman twenty-four years an interesting woman twenty-four years old, was given away by her quondam protector, a personage with a princely title and a plethoric purse. He it was who paid the reckonings for the bride's toilet, the faultiess evening suit of lavender, kids of the "champion skeleton," the marriage ceremony, and the wedding breakfast. The church was filled with flowers: a crimson carpet was spread and flowers; a crimson carpet was spread and rice was thrown by admiring mounte-banks along the whole route of the bridal procession. In the evening, after the happy pair had departed for their honeymoon, there was a banquet at which fifty sallimbanques sat down. This was succeeded by a ball, which was unique of its kind, the bride's former protector, having giving orders that no expense was to be spared in order to celebrate the auspi-cious occasion in a belitting manner.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Never use blue lak in writing to a red haired girl. The sore-eyed goatess of reform is a Kentucky animal.

Man is 90 per cent water, but to look at some men one wouldn't think it.

Some of the best blood in the land now runs through the mosquito's veins, Think twice before you speak, excepting when you are talking through the telephone. A philosopher of our acquaintance says: "New York is, Chicago is to be, and Boston

A small hand is said to be a sign of refine-

who holds four aces. Some of the milkmen hang pails of milk down the well to keep the milk cool. Some of them use too much rope,

In a week's time the earth travels over eleven million miles. Fortunately there are no wooden bridges on the line. A Connecticut man by the name of Peach overfed his children with watermelon and it is feared that the peach crop is ruined.

They have got a calf on exhibition over in Bethlehem with two heads and five legs. It is a cross between a monopolist and a baseball kicker.

The Cincinnati police eclipse the record. A patrolman went to sleep on his beat Mon-day night and had his hat, badge, revolver and baton taken. Information comes from New York that the torrid wave has been arrested. We hope it will be put into the cooler and kept there for the rest of the season.

Opie Reid says: "De man who sits up nights and loses his rest ter rob trains am simply a fool, when he can go ter congress and git his little work in on de surplus. Professor Proctor figures that the earth is shrinking about two mehes a year. That ac-counts for the nervous anxiety manifested by some people to possess it while it is of

me size. "Gerty, did I show you this engagement ring of emeralds and diamonds that Charlie Brown gave me?" "Oh,1've seen it before," "Seen it before?" "Yes; I was engaged to him the first part of July."

A Philadelphia barber displays a sign which announces that he is proprietor of facial decorating saloon, tonsorial artist, physiognomical hair dresser and facial operator cranium manipulator and capillary "Vat you makes dare?" hastily inquired

a Dutchman of his daughter, who was being kissed by her sweetheart very clamorously. "Oh. not much, just courting a little, that's all." "Oho, dat's all, eh? I thought you was fighting."

"The word 'Synonymous.'" said the schoolmaster, "is easily explained. For instance, 'drunk' and 'intoxicated' are synonymous—you all understand that." "Rather," grinned a large headed lad at the bottom of the class. "Why my father gets synonymous every night.

mous every night.

Comstock's wife discovered the old hen sitting in the back yard and "bus up" her nest. Soon after the good wife came in, much excited, and said: "My dear Comstock, I took the eggs from Brownie," and now she has gone and sot onto an old meataxe!" "Let her set," said the billous old fellow: "If she sets on an axe, maybe she'll hatchet."

"I s'pose you'd take a man's last cent for a drink here." exclaimed a respectably dressed individual with a red nose, as he walked in and leaned on the bar of a railroad place sa-loon yesterday. "With pleasure." replied the affable attendant. The first speaker or-dered a drink of brandy, which he quaffed with an appreciative gurgle, followed by a smack of his lips. Reaching down into the corner of his pocket, the customer resur-rected a red penny, laid it on the counter, and astonished the bartender with the two words: "Last one."

EDUCATIONAL.

The council of the Melbourne university at its last sitting decided by a large majority that women should be admitted as medical students.

S. C. Bartlett, son of the president of Dart-mouth college, will next fall become an in-structor in English in the American Mission-ary Training school at Kiota, Japan. Instead of the medical college for women

in Russia, at first proposed, five spe courses of lectures will be opened, four theoretical and one for practical work. Mile. Requotte of Louisville, has accepted the chair of natural science in the college Piraci-Cabano, the largest Protestant institu tion of learning in the empire of Brazil.

In Germany and Switzerland the principals of schools are required to dismiss their pupils at noon every day on which the thermometer at 10 a. m. registers 77 degrees. In Italy until six or seven years of age the sexes are educated together, then separated and not until courtship and marriage does custom again allow them to associate to-

gether. The ine buildings of the university medi-cal college, the medical department of the

university of the city of New York, since the spring session been completely constructed interiorly.

Punishment of the Italian school bey hever corporal, but consists in extra tasks deprival of liberty at noon, sometimes will loss of dinner or a few hours' incarceration in a dark room at the close of the day's session.

United States, 278 are church schools, averaging thirteen teachers and 193 students to a school; eighty-seven are non-sectarian schools, averaging fifteen teachers and 183 students.

students. Great stress is laid on regular school attendance in Italy, and those pupils who are not on hand at roll-call are promptly sent for and fined unless a very good excuse for absence can be furnished. School hours are the same as in this country.

absence can be turnished. School hours are the same as in this country.

Last Thursday occurred the annual: academy dinner at Ashfield, Mass., over which Prof. Charles Enot Norton presided, and at which President Carter, of Williams College; Bishop Dartington, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, and Mr. George Williams Curtis made addresses.

Of the year's college commencement, the most remarkable must be conceded to be the one at Chantauqua. It is true that only about two thousand of the graduating class have been present at the institution itself this summer, but the class is very much larger. The number of "university men" that Chantaubua annually adds to the community is anormous, and quite leaves old-time seminaries of learning like liarvard and Yale in the background. Instead of confining its attention to striplings of twenty, some of the ygraduating lads and lasses are fifty or sixty years old.

Friends of Princeton college have given the stription of the princeton college have given to

years old.

Friends of Princeton college have given the money for four or five fellowships for the next college year. The college has already half a dozen permanent fellowships, and proposes, if practicable, to open them to the graduates of any approved college in America. Holders of fellowships must live at Princeton through the academic year, and confine their studies wholly to the department which they have chosen. At present applications can be made by bachelors of arts or of science who have graduated from Princeton within five years. The election will take place October 1, and applications and credentials must be sent to President McCosh before that date.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

J. K. Emmet's leading man this year will e William Q. Paul. Sarah Bernhardt will appear in Paris in November in a new play by Sardon.

"Alian Quatermain" is shoatly to be produced in great form on the San Francisco

Miss Nadage Doree, owing to Janauschek's illness, will not go with the tragedienne's company.

Ada Adini, the handsome American prims donna, has lately made a hit as V alentina at the Paris grand opera.

An immense theatre, to cost \$1,000,000, is

to be built by Mr. Stetson in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue, New York.

the Fifth Avenue, New York.

Jennie Yeamans has completed nevotiations for an eight weeks tour on the Pacific coast in her comedy, "Our Jennie."

Miss Effic Elister will open her season on the 31st at Long Branch, appearing in "Egypt; or, A Daughter of the Nile."

Mr. Duniap, Colonel McCall's late partner, is organizing a comic opera company for the road, with Louise Paulin at its head.

Miss Emma Fernow, a plane player of

Miss Emma Fernow, a piano player of Berlin, who is well spoken of will come to this country with Professor Kiladworth.

A late letter from Bologna, Italy, says incompatibility of temper caused the recent separation of Gerster from her husband. The first American appearance of Teresina Tua, the violinist, has been arranged for Monday, October 17, at Chickering Hall, New

York.

Miss Adelaide Moore will go to Paris shortly, and will make Sardou an offer for his new play, which is to be made known this fall.

Mrs. James Brown Potter will play three weeks at the Fifth avenue as Manager Harry Miner has rented the house for that period at \$2,400 a week.

Mr. W. I. Scaulan the trick connedian will Mr. W. J. Scanlan, the irish comedian, will commence his campaign next week at the Bush street theatre. San Francisco, opening

with "Shaneno-Lawn. Miss Esther Jacobs, the handsome con-traito, is singing at fashionable Parisian concerts with much success, and will sail for New York on the 31st.

Miss Lilian Olcott begins her tour on Sep tember 12 at the Lee avenue academy of music in Brooklyn. "Theodora" will remain a feature of her repertoire.

Miss Maude Granger has made no arrange-ments for starring this season. She recently played at the Alcazar, San Francisco, and it now open for engagements.

Madame Helene Hastreiter, contralto, will leave Paris for America about the middle of September to fill engagements in this country during the coming season.

Louise Balfe, under Henry Greenwall's management, will start for her Texas tour September 10, to appear in the "Planter's Wife," "Dagmar," and "Miss Moulton." A banjourine is an instrument designed for lady players, and several actresses will use it in musical comedies next season. It is a banjo with a big body and short neck. It has been finally arranged that Mr. Gillette's version of "She" will be produced at Niblo's, New York, in October. The stirring drama will require seventy people on the

John Matthews, Harry Hawk and W. J. Ferguson are the only survivers of the "Our American Cousin," company which played at Ford's theatre on the night of President Lincoln's assassination.

Fred Lubin is negotiating with Ching Foo.
A Chinese manager, to import fifty celestial
actors for the purpose of presenting a one
oct drama entitled "Yong Chee Lon." Their
wardrobe is valued at \$250,000.

Mile. Rhea will open her season on September 12 in Belfast, Me. At present the actress is stopping with friends at Flint, Mich. but before the summer shall be over she will probably be seen at Newport. Among the new features to be added to the Eden Musee, New York, collection are four distinct groups representing Eu-rope, Asia, Africa and America and atableau illustrating Custer's last fight on the Little

A musical entertainment of more than or-dinary interest took place at Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Newport cottage on Tuesday of last week. Emma Juch, Maud Powell, Ra-fael Joseffy and Ferdinand Dulcken were the artists engaged.

After her New York season Emma Abbots will probably go to London for a short time under engagement with Carl Rosa, or take her entire company for a season of English opera at Drury Lane, under the management of Augustus Harris.

The American Opera company will be

of Augustus Harris.

The American Opera company will be heard at the Academy of Music, New York, during the week beginning November 7, under the management of Messrs. Zimmerman & Nixon. "The Queen of Sheba" and

under the management of Messrs. Zimmerman & Nixon. "The Queen of Sheba" and "Nero" will be produced.

Frederick Warde's season opens on the 1st of September in Des Moines, Iowa, at the recently constructed opera house. His repertory will include "Virginius," "Damon and Pythias," "Katherine and Petruchio," "Richard III," and "Galba, the Gladiator." The production of "Conrad, the Corsair," at the Hollis Street theater, Bosten, on September 5, will, it has been estimated, cost fully \$20,000. The sum of \$10,000 is to be expended on the costumes, \$8,000 on the scenery, and \$2,000 on the properties and incidentals.

Conquelle, the great French comedian, will begin his American tour south of the equatorial line in the spring, going thenes to Havana and Mexico, and arriving in New York some time in October a year hence. He will be supported by his own French company.

company. The Mendelsshon Quintet club, of Boston will extend its tour into Texas during the coming season. The club will consist of Gustav Itille, of Berlin, solo violin; Paul Mende, second violin; Philip Rotelberger, flute; Thomas Ryan, viola and clarinet, and Louis Blumenberg, violoncello-

Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" has been given for the first time at the Pergola theater, in Florence, Italy, and gained a magnificent success. This is the third of Wagner's operas that has been produced in Florence, "Lohengrin" was the first, in 1871, "Riengi" came second, in 1877, and now tho "Flying Dutchman" in 1887.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey has effected arrangements with Prof. Hofman, father of the new musical phenomenon. Josef Hofman, for a series of concerts during the coming season. The little fellow who has just made a musical conquest of London, is but ten years old, yet he plays licethoven's difficult compositions in a manner to win from Rubinstein the testimony that he is "one of the marvels of the age,"